Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 60 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, February 20, 1794. [Whole No. 518.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,
A Work, to be entitled,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the State trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to retrieve what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street, and by the different booksellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. taw if

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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
At the State House, No. 41, South Second-street,
(Price three-eighths of a dollar)
THE
Speeches of Mr. Smith,
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, in January, 1794, on the subject of certain COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS, proposed by Mr. MADISON, in the committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State.

To which is annexed,

A TABLE, exhibiting the COMPARATIVE footing of the Commerce of the United States, with the Dominions of France and Great-Britain, prior to the pending Revolution of France. Feb. 15. 6t.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

☞ *As the Editor has repeatedly been subjected to postage on the Letters of persons, who have in that way applied to purchase the Fount of Long Primmer which he has for sale—those who wish to buy those types, are informed that the price is twenty cents per pound, cash—to be paid at their delivery—the fount weighs about 250lb.*

☞ *Proposals having been published last autumn, for continuing the Gazette of the United States as an half weekly paper, in conjunction with a daily paper, frequent applications (postage unpaid) are made by persons at a distance for the former—but as the terms proposed on that occasion were not complied with, the plan of an half weekly paper is relinquished.*

City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

FOR SALE,
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures setting, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&ftf

LATEST
Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.

Dispatches of such importance have been received from our ambassador at Berlin, as not only to occasion an immediate conference, but the immediate sending of messengers to all the courts in alliance with our's.

MANHEIM, Nov. 21.

Relative to the unfortunate attack upon Bitche we learn, that 1600 Prussians were at one time actually in the place, but were after a severe conflict, driven out.—this gave the French courage, and they immediately attacked the whole cordon, and retook Bliescastel, and all the posts on the Blise.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

In the sessions of the 23d a letter was read from the representatives of the people at Strasburg, mentioning that they had attacked the enemy on the 18th at three points, and after a brisk action, took a redoubt, and had hopes of being at Weissembourg next day.

Decreed upon the proposal of Ruhl, that advantage should be taken of the advance of the victorious armies into Germany to make the inhabitants of Frankfort pay the 2 millions imposed on them by Custine.

In the sessions of the 25th a letter was read from the representatives of the people with the army of the Moselle, dated Deux Ponts, Nov. 21, in which the whole progress of the army is mentioned to taking possession of Deux Ponts, which they did without opposition.

In the same sessions a letter from Strasburg, dated Nov. 19, stated assignats and money to be at par in that city.

Several churches sent their plate to the convention.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

By accounts from France there is advice that the Royalist army is divided into 2 columns, one of which went against Granville, the other went against St. Maloes.

December 6.

Different letters were yesterday received in town, which confirm the report given in our last paper of the success of lord Howe's fleet capturing 5 sail of French men of war.

The French have stopped their newspapers from coming out of the country for a short time; it is supposed they have some secret they wish not to be made public.

The Frankfort Gazette of the 29th ult. announces, that within 2 days Landau would be in the power of the Austrians.

The head quarters of the Prince of Cobourg are now at Mons. The French in the night between the 23d. and 24th ult. precipitately abandoned the town and district of Beaumont.

M. Chambon, the fugitive deputy from the National Convention, was found concealed in a farm house, and sacrificed by the people.

Towards the conclusion of the session of the National Convention of the 25th ult. Chenier made a report respecting the crimes imputed to the memory of Count de Mirabeau. After entering into a relation of his political career, and enumerating the services he had rendered his country, he accused him of being a partisan of royalty, under the veil of being a zealous advocate for the people, for the purpose of advancing his own interests, and moved that Gabriel Riquetti Mirabeau should be removed from the Pantheon, and Marat placed in his stead which the Convention decreed.

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT providing for the relief of such of the Inhabitants of Saint Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in want of support.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any monies which may be in the treasury, arising from foreign loans, for the support of such of the Inhabitants of Saint Domingo, resident within the United States, as shall be found in want of such support.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in order to secure the due application of the monies aforesaid, the same shall be placed under the direction of the President of the United States; and it shall be lawful for him to draw the said monies, or any part thereof, from the treasury of the United States, and to cause the distribution thereof to be made, for the relief of the persons aforesaid, in such manner, and by the hands of such persons, as shall in the opinion of the President, appear most conducive to the humane purposes of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* that a regular statement and account be kept of the monies so expended, and being lodged in the office of the treasury department, the amount thereof shall be provisionally charged to the debit of the French republic, subject to such future arrangements as shall be made thereon between the government of the United States and the said republic. *Provided however,* that unless the French Republic or its minister or other authorized agent, shall within six months from the passing of this act, expressly authorize a charge to the debit, of the said Republic of the said supplies which shall have been, or may be made under this act, all further supplies under the same, shall, from and after the expiration of the said term of six months, be discontinued.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved February the twelfth, 1794.

G°. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State,

EDM. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WHILST the sons of pleasure, and the devotees of Comus, triumph in the victory which they have obtained over the industrious and serious part of the community, with regard to Theatrical entertainments, they ought to beware of insulting the feelings of their mourning fellow-citizens. There are many of this description, who cannot forget those tremendous scenes of desolation and woe, which were exhibited here a few months since; whose hearts still bleed at the recollection of many dear and valuable friends torn from their embrace, and the pictures of distress which they *daily* saw; but which the gay and wealthy patrons of pernicious amusements cannot realize, as most of them fled trembling, to a distance.

Those children of misfortune have no

eliſh for the artificial tragedies of the ſtage, ſince the affecting and tragical exhibition of Providence in this city by the ſlaughtering angels of deſtruction; their tender ſenſibilities are not in uniſon, with the farcical humours of the ſtage; and they feel a ſecret horror at the callous diſregard of their ſelfiſh and triflng brethren. Many of them are the induſtrious poor, who have not the means of flying from the danger of infection, ſhould a peſtilential ſcourge again chaſtiſe us for our ſins and eſpecially for our contempt of the late divine judgement. They are a very numerous claſs of citizens, and they cannot but feel indignation at the conduct of unfeeling men, who having provided the means, as they ſuppoſe of retreat, in caſe of another viſit from the Peſtilential fever next Summer, are in the mean time, by their profaneneſs, blaſphemies, ſenſualities and diſſipations of various kinds, provoking the wrath of Heaven, to humble the pride of the city, and leave their brethren to ſuffer under the ſtroke, which in ſuch caſes is always general. They are ſurprized at the inconſiſtency of the wealthier citizens, who tremble at every whiſper of probable danger, who appear to have provided the means of eſcape, under the apprehenſion of another judgment; and yet, in the mean while, are madly bent upon pleaſures which have been unanſwerably proven to be the deſtruction of virtue and morals.—It would therefore be prudent in thoſe who feel themſelves in a diſpoſition to indulge in diſſipation at every hazard, to beware of puſhing their triumph too far, leſt they kindle a flame which will not be eaſy to extinguiſh, and which may prove fatal to their ſchemes of pleaſure.

People of real taſte and ſentiment are not only diſguſted at the ſilly encomiums which are ſo indiſcriminately publiſhed upon the ſtage-conductors lately arrived; but people who have ſuffered the extreme of misfortune, feel themſelves irritated and inſulted, at the pains which are taken to make an oſtentatious diſplay of feſtivity in circumſtances like ours.

CRITO.

P. S. The players ſhould be careful not to permit their juvenile and indiſcreet friends to be too laviſh of encomiums upon their character and performances, leſt it ſhould induce a minute examination into their merit, which might prove unfavorable to their cauſe. It will readily be conceived, that ſuch a panegyriſt as the author of the remarks upon the actors in the Gazette of Tueſday, is one who has never known much of the world, or of human nature; he would otherwiſe have known, that artificial tones and geſtures, &c. are far from being unrivalled or inimitable. He would have expected that the public would ſneer, at hearing of one being "unrivalled," a ſecond "without a competitor," and another, "every thing that one could wiſh." Above all, he might have been ſure of the broadeſt laugh of ridicule at his nonſenſical jargon of Miſs — having "electrified the gods." I wiſh Mr. — may not be thought next to have electrified thoſe who are ſometimes fooliſhly enough called goddeſſes.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

It is often difficult to prove the deſigns of party; it is however fair ground to charge meaſures of the worſt tendency to the worſt intentions. It is trying men by their actions, which are ſurer proofs than thoſe ſolemn words that uſually preface the fouleſt ſchemes. Indeed ſuch men uſually have all their patriotiſm in their mouths, while their hearts are full of all manner of wickedneſs. On theſe principles, the public has ſeen in a proper light the war contrivances of a hired French party in this country. The incendiaries were ſuppoſed to ſink under the weight of public indignation, and the firebrands and daggers were thought to have dropped from their hands. Mr. Bache's paper is crowded with proof that this is not true. Read the ſenſible and modeſt reſolutions of the Democratic Society, and doubt if you can, that they are vile. They are either the work of a foreigner, or of an American who has the heart of a renegado. Such ſentiments ſpring from a boſom that is alien and hoſtile to the peace and honor of this country. To comment upon them is labor loſt to him that reads them. They ſpeak as plain French as can be written. It is the evil genius of a certain diplomatic man of truth and decency to do exactly what he ſhould not, to carry his points. He prints his inſtructions to undeceive all his dupes, and to diſarm all his champions. By that act, he threw diſgrace, and what is always worſe for a party, ridicule upon all the ſolemn and circumſtantial falſehoods which impudence had piled up, like a rampart, for his defence. He furniſhed facts, and coming from an enemy, facts that ſilenced for a time even the hired clamor of impudence. On the authority of his own documents, the people now know that the vigilance and firmneſs of their firſt magiſtrate prevented the moſt pernicious ſchemes by nipping them in the bud. The higheſt praiſe on the wiſdom of the government, reſults from the printed evidence of its diſturber. While the plot was ripening in darkneſs, it turns out that more prudent ſteps to baffle it could not have been taken if the whole had then been as well known as it is at this day.

The reſolutions alluded to very imprudently cenſure meaſures and events which are at this moment the ſubject of exultation with every true hearted American. Our peace is the prize which the foreſight and firmneſs of the chief magiſtrate ſecured to our nation. To arraign that conduct is only to refreſh the ſenſe of public gratitude and approbation. We have little to fear from incendiaries while their efforts are thus directed more to inſult than to inflame the people.

CONTINUATION OF

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov 10.

The Imperial Ruſſian Ambaſſador Lieutenant General Kutuſow, made on the 7th inſt. his entry into this capital with a ſplendor which ſurpaſſed even the memorable entry of Prince Repnin.

Immediately after his arrival, the ambaſſador manifeſted his wiſh to the Turkiſh miniſtry, that the French, with the three-coloured cockade, might not be met with by the people in his ſuite, which might produce diſturbances. Orders were given in conſequence, and many of the French there were obliged to acknowledge Louis XVII. for their king, which procured them the protection of the other foreign miniſters. Fanton, the key-bearer of the office of the French embaſſy, put himſelf under the protection of the reis effendi, after having reſigned his office.

The French royaliſts there have applied to M. Chalarin, to aſſume the title of envoy from monſieur, regent of France: but no reſolution has yet been taken with reſpect to ſuch a meaſure.

YPRES, Nov. 27.

Poperingue at laſt is delivered from the hands of the French, after having experienced great ravages. The Auſtrians took this town laſt night by aſſault, by moon-light; 600 of the French were cut to pieces; the ſtreets were ſtrewed with their dead. Fifty priſoners of them have been conducted hither. We took from them on this occaſion four pieces of cannon of large caliber.

UPPER-RHINE, Nov. 12.

The aſſemblage of a numerous body of French in the mountains, againſt the troops under the Duke of Brunſwick, was the cauſe of the interruption of the bombardment of Landau; but at preſent they are entirely driven back, and the Pruſſians are again before that town, at leaſt 6000 ſhells were thrown into that fortreſs during the preſent week.

ITALY, Nov. 5.

The Auſtrian General, de Vins, with a body of 10,000 troops, advanced about 8 leagues into the French territories, and rendered himſelf maſter of ſeveral places on the frontiers of Provence.

WARSAW, Nov. 17.

In the ſitting of the Diet of Grodno, of the 6th inſt. the following *Ordinance* was iſſued:—

1ſt. The General of the Republic, commanding on the frontiers, ſhall permit the entrance into the dominions of Poland to no Frenchman, unleſs he be provided with authentic certificates, proving that he is *no* Jacobin.

2d. All *vagabond* Frenchmen, having no paſſport, ſhall be arreſted.

3d. All Frenchmen, inhabiting Poland, ſhall abjure the preſent ruling principles of France. They ſhall take an oath that they acknowledge the royal dignity of Louis XVII. and promiſe not to keep any correſpondence with the Republicans of that country. All thoſe that ſhall refuſe to take the above oath, ſhall immediately be forced to quit the territories of Poland; and thoſe who in future ſhall tranſgreſs that oath, ſhall be driven from the territories of the Republic of Poland and loſe their *honor*, as well as their *property*; and the latter ſhall be confiſcated to the crown.

4th. The circulation of all new French Books, and Journals, is prohibited; as well as the publication of any other ſeditious book, under penalty of ſix thouſand florins.

A regulation, reſpecting Luxury, is upon the carpet, and will be determined on before the prorogation of the Diet, which is to take place on the 28th inſt.

The houſhold of his Majeſty is expected to experience a limitation, the number of chamberlains is to be reduced from twelve to five.

The above ordinance againſt the French has been moved for, ever ſince the ſecond inſt. by M. Myaczynſky, Deputy of Lublin to the Diet, and brother to the General of that name lately beheaded by the guillotine at Paris—but the Diet came to no reſolution on that ſubject, until invited to it by a note from the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, Count Sievers, dated the 9th inſtant.

EDINGHOVEN, Nov. 7.

The winter quarters of the Pruſſians have been determined upon; the head-quarters will be at Pirmaſens, and the troops will be cantoned in the neighbourhood at Winzeln, Rappertſwieller, Kroppen, Peterſburgh, Clauſen, Mawſweiler, &c. &c.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15.

The allied trops are at laſt preparing to take their winter cantonments.

The grand Imperial army, under Prince Cobourg, will enter into cantonments in the neighbourhood of Le Queſnoi, Valenciennes and Conde, the head-quarters will be in the latter fortreſs.

The Engliſh troops, under command of the Duke of York, have already entered into cantonments, in the neighborhood of Tournay, in order to defend that of our Frontiers, and the Dutch troops, having advanced into the interior part of Flanders, took up their cantonments in the Walloon country, having their head-quarters at Nivelles.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.

The commandant of this city has ſent a letter to all the commonalties and diſtricts, requeſting them to treat the French priſoners not as enemies, but men, and to meliorate their fate by every means in their power. "We will not (ſays he) treat our priſoners as the enemies treat our brethren in arms, as it is not in cruelty, but bravery, that we wiſh to ſurpaſs them."

MANHEIM, Nov. 17.

The bulletin of Gen. Wurmſer contains an official account of the ſurrender of Fort Louis. The garriſon, who are priſoners of war, conſiſts of 4000 men.—There are 110 pieces of cannon in the fortreſs.

HAGUENAU, Nov. 12.

The unfortunate city of Straſburgh has become a prey to carnage and plunder.—The deputies of the Convention, under the guiſe of Repreſentatives of the people, exerciſe their tyranny of ſo ſanguinary a nature, as the two laſt centuries cannot afford an example of. Under the pretext of purging the city and army of all thoſe whom they deem counter-revolutioniſts, individuals are put to death daily. They have charged three members of the Jacobin Society to diſtribute civic vouchers to all thoſe whom they conſider ſtaunch citizens; and thoſe who are unprovided with ſuch vouchers are baniſhed; of the latter, 1300 have already been ſent to Balfort.—All the adminiſtrative corps of that great commonality having been declared ſuſpicious perſons, have alſo been baniſhed, the Mayor and three members of the department excepted. The rich have been obliged to pay heavy fines; the bankers, Franch and Dieterich have been forced to pay 300,000 livres each, to puniſh (as they term it) their inciviſn; and they may think themſelves happy if they eſcape with their lives. Amongſt the maſſacre, the officers of the army of the Rhine have not been exempted: Gen. Iſambert, the Col. of the regiment of cavalry formerly that of the dauphin, a Capt. of Grenadiers, and two ſoldiers, have been ſhot under various pretences.

RASTADT, Nov. 14.

Fort Louis ſurrendered yeſterday: the garriſon we imagine, are priſoners of war. It conſiſts of about 4000 or 5000 men, 300 of whom are cavalry. It is ſuppoſed that in Fort Alſace and Fort Louis, there are 120 pieces of cannon. The capture of this place is very important for the allies, as it ſecures them winter-quarters, and will enable them, if the patriots do not defend their camp at Charleroy, to beſiege Straſburgh.

Proclamation ordered on Wedneſday at St. James's, at the council was yeſterday iſſued, proroguing the parliament which was to meet the 10th inſtant, from that day to Tueſday the 21ſt of January.

December 26.

The mail from Flanders brought us this day intelligence from Paris as recent as the 9th inſt. Our cotemporaries have received no Paris papers of a later date than the 7th.

This intelligence, which we have received thus ſpeedily, informs us of the condemnation of Madame du Barre; the defeat of the Royaliſts in an attempt upon the city of Angers; and the capture of an Engliſh tranſport belonging to Guernſey.

Our Oſtend correſpondent ſtates that the French have extremely harraſſed the allies upon the frontiers of Flanders. The retaking of Poperingne, and recent operations againſt other frontier places, ſeem to encourage a ſuppoſition that the French do not mean to go into winter quarters.

Sortie from Toulon.

General Dugomier writes on the 1ſt Dec. that on the 30th Nov. the Engliſh made a vigorous ſally. They had already ſeized the advanced poſts and had taken a redoubt; but the French charged them with ſuch impetuoſity that the enemy every where beaten, was forced to re-enter Toulon, after the loſs of above 1200 killed and wounded. Among the priſoners is General O'Hara, commandant at Toulon. [Loud applauſes.]

Dugomier adds, that a whole camp of the enemy has been taken by the French tents and baggage.

Certain information is received, that ſince the battles between the duke of Brunſwick and the French in Deux Ponts Gen. Wurmſer had defeated the republican troops in three ſucceſſive engagements and has put the whole French army in Alſace to the rout.

In the ſeſſion of the National Convention of the 29th Nov. the aſſembly received with the utmoſt applauſe a denunciation againſt the Engliſh nation by the adminiſtrators of the department of Gard.—The infamous Pitt, as they term him, was particularly included in this denunciation, the origin of which proceeded from the maſſacre of 300 Frenchmen, who they ſaid, had been killed by the Engliſh at Genoa. They inſiſted on the deſtruction of London, and aſſured the convention that they had only to decree it, and the ſans culottes would leap over the ſpace which ſeparates the two countries, and London would ſoon be no more. They further requeſted that the name of Engliſh ſhould be proſcribed in France, and the moſt barbarous name ſubſtituted for it, to perpetuate the remembrance of the horrid maſſacre at Genoa.

The convention ordered it to be inſerted in the bulletin with honorable mention but iſſued no decree reſpecting it.

By the fire at Mr. Woodfall's printing office in Paternoſter Row, the whole impreſſion of the firſt and ſecond volumes of Mr. Monk's Agricultural Dictionary and the MS. of the third were unfortunately deſtroyed.

By a letter received laſt night from Edinburgh, we are informed, Meſſrs. Gerald, Sinclair, Margarot, Brown, Haſtie, &c. delegates to the convention held in that city, for promoting a reform in parliament were committed to priſon on Thurſday morning laſt, in conſequence of the active part which they had taken in purſuit of the object for which they were delegated. The lord provoſt in his character of high conſtable, went to the convention, and took Citizen Preſident by the collar, and turned him out. The reſt of his brethren following.

The Flanders mail of this day brings an account of a conſiderable advantage gained by the Pruſſian general Count de Kalkreuth on the 17th ult. On that day

the Count was 4 times attacked near Biſingen, by 25,000 Sans Cullottes, but the enemy were each time repulſed, and left about 1000 men killed on the field of battle.

On the 20th the French made a fifth attack upon the Pruſſians, who repulſed them, and took 7 pieces of cannon.

On the 18th ultimo at day break, the French made a general attack on general Wurmſer's poſition from the Rhine to Hockfeuded. The conflict which was long and bloody, ended in the defeat of the French, from whom 43 priſoners were taken. The allies had 23 men and thirteen horſes killed, and 200 men and 62 horſes wounded.

The French at the ſame time attacked the Corps of Conde, ſupported by the battalion of Wallis, a diviſion of Huſſars of Dedody, and another of the Imperial dragoons. On this occaſion they were defeated, and left at leaſt 1000 men dead on the field of battle. The loſs on the ſide of the allies conſiſted of 61 men and 18 horſes killed, and 241 men and 45 horſes wounded. Unfortunately Major Francoult de Huff was among the killed.

The maſter of a veſſel, arrived at the Iſle of Wight on Monday from Guernſey which place he left on the 8th at 11 in the forenoon, reports, that admiral Macbride, with the fleet and tranſports under his command, was then at anchor in Guernſey road, waiting the arrival of more troops from Oſtend.

It was ſaid at Guernſey, that the great body of Royaliſts aſſembled at St. Maloes had been obliged to retire back into the country, from the difficulty of getting proviſions for ſo numerous a body. He added that the Creſcent, Sir James Saumarez, had been cruizing along the French coaſt, and had driven on ſhore, near the iſle of Briac, 2 French armed ſhips and a cutter.

NEW THEATRE.

To-Morrow Evening, Feb. 21,
Will be performed, a COMEDY, called

The Dramatiſt,

OR, STOP HIM WHO CAN.

Lord Scratch,	Mr. Bates.
Neville,	Mr. Cleveland.
Floriville,	Mr. Moreton.
Willoughby,	Mr. Green.
Ennui,	Mr. Finch.
Peter,	Mr. Francis.
Vapid (with the Epilogue)	Mr. Chalmers
Miſs Courtney,	Mrs. Francis.
Lady Waitfort,	Mrs. Shaw.
Letty,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Marianne,	Mrs. Marſhall.

End of the Comedy a DANCE, *called the*

HIGHLAND FROLIC.

To which will be added, a *COMIC OPERA*, called the

Flitch of Bacon,

OR, DUNMOW PRIORY.

Juſtice Bembow,	Mr. Warrell
Major Bembow,	Mr. Harwood.
Capt. Greville,	Mr. Marſhall.
Capt. Wilſon,	Mr. Darley.
Tipple,	Mr. Francis.
Eliza,	Miſs Broadhurſt.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock preciſely.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

No places can be let in the ſide boxes for a leſs number than eight, nor any places retained after the firſt act.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

N. B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any perſon admitted on any account whatever behind the ſcenes.

The managers requeſt, to prevent confuſion, ſervants may be ordered to ſet down and take up with the horſes' heads towards the Schuylkill, and drive off by Seventh-ſtreet.

Vivat Reſpublica.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	18/2	
3 ditto,	10/1	
Deferred,	11/1	
U. S. Bank,	12	per cent. adv.
Pennſylvania do.	10	ditto ditto.

MR. FENNO:

The enclоſed was ſent to Mr. F[illegible]he for publication, and as he has rejected it a place under the idea that it could not appear with propriety in his paper, becauſe the piece to which it is a repl[illegible] has been rejected— I requeſt you to give it a place.—You will further evince your impartiality *by republiſhing the piece under the ſignature* Gracchus, *which firſt appeared in the General Advertiſer. The public will judge how far the Editor of that paper is juſtifiable in rejecting this eſſay, for no other* avowed *reaſon than becauſe he did not give a place to that of A. B.—I will only aſk whether he never did inſert anſwers to eſſays, which themſelves never were admitted in his Gazette? If the Editor of the General Advertiſer wiſhes to preſerve a conſiſtent conduct, he will give a proof of it by a republication of this eſſay.*

Feb. 17. GRACCHUS.

To the Editor of the General Advertiſer.

SIR,

IT would be worſe than hypocriſy to ſhrink from the attack of the redoubtable champion, who wiſhed to enter the liſts in your paper—It would be ſtarting at a ſhadow, which if ſhunned might indicate fear, altho' it had not ſubſtance to create alarm. Liberal as this irritable gentleman has been in his abuſe, bountiful as he has ſhewn himſelf in invective, his impotent ravings ſhall not draw me aſide from the right I *feel* to give my opinion on men and things; neither ſhall they deter me from purſuing him, thro' the maze of abſurdity which his clouded imagination has created—His ſignature is emblematical of himſelf; for no one who has ſeen his ſuppoſed prodigy of genius, but will ſubſcribe to the opinion, that he is in his A. B. of republicaniſm, and political knowledge, and that by the time he progreſſes further in the alphabet he will be leſs confident, leſs dogmatical, and leſs ignorant.

It is not a little ſurpriſing that a man who makes a boaſt of his wiſdom, and a parade of his knowledge, ſhould have ſo far miſconceived plain things as to ſay, that "*the Preſident is a Sovereign for the people*"—The ſovereignty *for* the people, or the repreſentatives of their ſovereignty, are their legiſlators; the Preſident is merely the Executive of the will of the ſovereign; if he was the ſovereign *for* them, he would be charged with the power of making laws: for legiſlation is an eſſential of ſovereignty, and as the people delegate a portion of their ſovereignty, that body which has the legiſlative power is the ſovereign *for* them—The Preſident is limited even in his executive functions; for he cannot make appointments to office without the conſent of the Senate—The declaration of war and peace is an attribute of ſovereignty, and if A. B. does not know it, I will inform him, that the conſtitution has veſted this act of ſovereignty *for* the people in Congreſs—The executive of the United States is the repreſentative of the power, the legiſlative of the will of the people—The will is an emanation of the ſovereign, but not the ſovereign itſelf, for this is an unalienable right of the people—The power is an emanation of the will, for without the will, the body politic could not act—There may be will without a power, but no power without a will; for if the people will not a power, it cannot exiſt—To ſuppoſe a ſovereign is to ſuppoſe a will and power, ſelf exiſtent, and dependent on themſelves; it alſo ſuppoſes a ſuperiority, and to ſuppoſe a ſuperior being to the people themſelves in a free government, is high treaſon againſt liberty. The man who can aſſert that the Preſident is a ſovereign *for* the people, muſt be willful, or ignorant; if willful, he muſt wiſh it, and to wiſh it, he muſt be the friend of monarchy and the enemy of republicaniſm; if ignorant, he ought firſt to make himſelf acquainted with the Conſtitution under which he lives, before he commits his opinion; for as much miſchief oft times ariſes from ignorance, as from deſign.

A. B. charges me with "ignorance," and to gratify his wiſhes I will acknowledge it, if he can point out a ſingle inſtance of a "*civil*" action having been cognizable by a *grand jury*. *Criminal* proceſs was iſſued againſt Du Plaine, he was arreſted by the Marſhal of the Federal Government, proſecuted by the Attorney of the diſtrict, and acquitted by a *grand jury*, tho' previouſly ſentenced by the Proclamation of the Preſident, revoking his exequatur—Du Plaine was a citizen of the United States, and as ſuch was intitled to the protection of our laws, he had a common claim to a fair and impartial trial; but the Proclamation was a ſpecies of outlawry, which interdicted him, before the tribunal of his country had an opportunity to take cognizance of his offence. An individual in this city, has been impriſoned for publiſhing an opinion upon a cauſe ſub judice, and if the law contemplates this ſo great an offence in a private citizen, how much greater muſt be the injury and injuſtice, when to the publication of criminality is annexed the influential name of the Preſident of the United States!

To leſſen the deciſion of the grand jury in Du Plaine's caſe, and to cover their opinion with contempt, A. B. modeſtly aſſerts, that they were "*ignorant*," meaning, no doubt, that every perſon who dares to diſſent from the infallibility of his opinion, is a blockhead. To ſum up his idea of them, he ought to have charged them with *obſcurity* of character; for it begins to be a faſhionable opinion with certain gentlemen, that every man who is not within the vortex of government, or its ſyſtems is *obſcure*, and that every one who queſtions any of the governmental meaſures, is either a beggar, an incendiary, a fool or a raſcal. Thus far has our freedom already proceeded!

'Tis true, that the people and the government ought to be the ſame, but it is no leſs true, that they have not been the ſame, that they have ſpoken different ſentiments. Henfield was declared guilty by the government, he was acquitted by the people, Du Plaine was declared a criminal by the government, and was declared innocent by the people, does it appear, therefore, that the people and the government are the ſame? If we take A. B's. ideas as the ſtandard of truth and judgment, we muſt ſuppoſe that juries are not the people, and that government alone is wiſe, and all elſe is folly.

That A. B. is not under the influence of Hamilton or Knox, or that he is not a dependant or *expectant* of the Preſident, I have no more reaſon for believing, than he has for ſuppoſing me the creature of a French Miniſter, or the tool of a faction.—Men who make ſuch loud declarations in favor of their own integrity and diſintereſtedneſs beget ſuſpicion; for the man of real virtue, never makes it a ſubject of public declaration—As a man ought to be moral, and ought to be public ſpirited for his own ſake; and as we have reaſon to believe, that man to be a hypocrite, who boaſts of his virtue, ſo we have reaſon to conclude him to be a ſycophant, who vaunts of his independence—If to be of the order of paper noblemen, is to be independent, I have no claims to it—I have, neither have I ever had any expectations from government; diſappointment, therefore, cannot be laid to my charge—I am eaſy in my ſituation, and neither the ſmiles nor frowns of government ſhall draw me from my duty.

As a freeman, I have a right to give my ſentiments on public men and public meaſures, and as a freeman, I will aſſert it; and altho' ſuch ſentiments ſhould curdle the rich ſtream of ſubmiſſion, which flows in the veins of the idolater A. B. even this ſhall not excite diſmay. I have not, neither do I deny, that the Preſident has rendered important ſervices to our country; but does this prove that he cannot do wrong, that he is above the lot of humanity, that we ought not to challenge the exceptionable parts of his conduct, or that we ought to proſtrate ourſelves in ſlaviſh ſubmiſſion before him? I repeat that I am not his enemy, that I admire his virtues; but I alſo declare, that no admiration of his character ſhall ſhadow the juſt repugnance that every freeman ought to have, when he ſees his rights and ſecurity invaded even in the perſon of another—To a ſtate of debaſement indeed have we arrived, if we are not at liberty to point out exceptions, becauſe the general rule of his conduct has been good.

A. B. has dragged a Miniſter of the French Republic, before an American tribunal—he has exerted all the force of his eloquence to render him odious; but in the extremity of his zeal, he has defeated himſelf, by ſubſtituting abuſe in the place of fact and argument. The officer who is amenable to the people of this country, he ſtrives to cover with the mantle of inviolability, and the officer who is not reſponſible in any degree to us, he rains vengeance and condemnation upon; but his hiſſings, like thoſe of the harmleſs black ſnake, indicate the will without the power to injure—The protection which is afforded by the law of nations to foreign Miniſters, has no conſideration in the heated mind of A. B. he is determined to revile, and no obligation of truth or juſtice, has power to reſtrain him.—He ſays that he is neither a ſlave, nor a tyrant; for that "he has not tameneſs for the one, nor power and influence, nor congeniality enough with Gracchus, Genet, or hollow democrats of any party, for the other"—I wiſh he had given a better proof of his aſſertion;—for he has come in ſuch a queſtionable ſhape, that he might be ſpoken to, as the ghoſt of republicaniſm, or a tool of the Dey of Algiers.

Feb. 15, 1794. GRACCHUS.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 20.

Intereſting Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to a gentleman in this city, dated Feb. 11, 1794.

"A fleet of French men of war are arrived here, with an Ambaſſador and Conſuls; and from report, full of treaſure.—They took an Engliſh frigate loaded with the ſpoils of Pondicherry, and the colors—and ſeveral other veſſels—but before this gets to hand, you will be furniſhed with better accounts than I can give, as the Conſul for Philadelphia is gone on.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Feb. 11. to a gentleman in this city.

"Two French ſhips of the line, two frigates, and two ſloops of war are arrived in Hampton Road. They ſailed from France the 25th of Dec. Oſtend was not then taken but cloſely beſieged; that a great number of towns in the Auſtrian Netherlands had fallen into the hands of the French. That the French army were in poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh province of Catalonia—That Toulon had twice propoſed to capitulate, but refuſed by the French General—That the combined army were retired from Straſburgh—That the ſquadron fell in with the Britiſh Eaſt-India fleet, took a frigate, a large ſhip, and ſeveral ſmall ones—on board were the treaſure and colors taken at Pondicherry.

"The new Miniſter is ſurely on board, and ſeveral Conſuls.

A Baltimore paper contains a report, via Norfolk, that the Cork fleet of 70 ſail, deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, is captured by ſome French ſhips, ſent from Breſt for that purpoſe.

The Engliſh papers under the Bruſſels head, ſtate that in three Battles fought on the 28th, 29th & 30th Nov. between the French, and the Combined Forces commanded by the Duke of Brunſwick, the French had 18000 men killed, and 5000 taken priſoners—the Allies, loſt 16000 men killed, and 138 officers, Saxon, Pruſſian and Imperial—and 212 wounded; three of them Generals—Kalkreuth mortally. The Allies remained maſters of the field. The victory, tho' ſignal, the accounts add, was dearly purchaſed.

The ſhip *Norfolk* is arrived at Norfolk from Belfaſt, with 400 paſſengers.

Letter from GEORGE FOX & SONS, dated Falmouth, 13th Dec. 1793.

We have now to inform thee, that the American ſhip Cleopatra, Capt. Donavan, having taken in a cargo of hemp and dry goods at Hamburg, for Philadelphia, was on his paſſage taken by the French man-of-war, le Raſoirey Nationale, of 80 guns, on the 24th ult.. Capt. Donavan and all the crew, were taken out except the mate, and ſhe was re-taken the 10th inſt. by part of Lord Howe's fleet and ſent into Plymouth; where we ſhall deſire our friend to do what is neceſſary, and ſhall this evening write our mutual friends, *J. & J. K.* in London, on the buſineſs.

HALIFAX, N. S. Jan. 28.

We find in a report made by Robeſpierre, in the National Convention, of the political ſituation of the French, as it reſpected the conduct of other powers towards them, among other obſervations, the following remarks on the conduct of M. Genet:

"By a very ſingular fatality, the Repreſentatives of the French Republic in America, are the agents of the traitors whom ſhe has puniſhed—The brother-in-law of Briſſot is Conſul-General with the United States from France; another man of the name of Genet, ſent by Le Brun and Briſſot, with the charge of Plenipotentiary Agent, reſides at Philadelphia, and has faithfully fulfilled their deſigns and inſtructions. He has made uſe of the moſt unaccountable means to irritate the American Government againſt us; he affected to ſpeak without any pretence, in a menacing tone, and to make propoſals to that government equally contrary to the intereſt of both nations; he endeavoured to render our principles ſuſpected or formidable, by exceeding them by the moſt ridiculous applications. By a very remarkable contraſt, while thoſe who had ſent him to America, perſecuted at Paris, the popular Societies denounced as Anarchiſts the Jacobins, courageouſly ſtruggling againſt tyranny, Genet, at Philadelphia, made himſelf chief of a club there, and never ceaſed to make and excite emotions equally injurious and perplexing to the government. Thus the ſame faction which wanted to ſubject the people in France to the ariſtocracy of the rich, endeavoured in a moment to ſet free and arm all the negroes to deſtroy our colonies."

Laſt evening the Tragedy of ISABELLA, with the Comic Opera of ROSINA, were acted at the New-Theatre, with the higheſt applauſe, from a crouded Audience—Something further, To-morrow.

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A FEW bales of Ruſſia Sheetings; Barcelona Handkerchiefs in boxes; a bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs; a Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto; Holland Gin in Caſes; a Quantity of Brimſtone, with a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3w6w

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board.

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. dam

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-street, also, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON, No. 147, Market-street,
(Price, bound, 6/6½)

Paul and Mary,

An INDIAN STORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The Indian Cottage

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately published, amongst the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who resided in the country which it describes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landscape—the Climate—and the natural history of the Torrid Zone, observed with the eye of Taste, and delineated with the eye of Philosophical knowledge. It is a Pastoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be said to be equally real. To these are added, the pure vein of Moral Instruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. d4t

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dst

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES, for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,
And now opening for sale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market street,*
A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Foureroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany.
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

Peale's Museum,

HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or scissars-bill; The Avosette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, because of its bill resembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longest legs, in proportion to the size of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Sea-swallow, and various Gulls; besides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The scull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of chrystal: It is curious that those uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the existence of iron and steel, should be able to form such hard substances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Museum.

A lignified Quince: The specimen shews what a remarkable effect a dry warm situation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years since it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at least in appearance.

Presented by Mrs. Manson of Charlestown, S. C.—a tool used by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this instrument of wood, it produces the ribs which resemble threads: the perfectly straight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the use of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Also, a rope made of grass, part of the rigging of a vessel of Kamskatka.

Presented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in spirits: when this fish was found, a number of stones were appended to strings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occasioned a conjecture, as it is not furnished with sufficient fins to resist the violence of the tide and currents, that it fastened with these ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; so that the stones answered the purpose of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous sticky nature, that of cables. Some of the stones are in the same phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Fossils are now displayed in drawers covered with glass and in a mode which will secure them from derangement. To each specimen are affixed references to a book of descriptions. This management of specimens of the Fossil kingdom, renders this part of the Museum very convenient and satisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the systematical order of them, and in making the necessary essays of each: Also in giving in a concise manner, the various uses they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more interesting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is just received. By the account which monsr. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and 10 cases of 50 bottles each,

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

THE Trustees of an Academy, or any individual wishing to engage a person to superintend the Education of youth, in the course of studies usually adopted in Academies, or any branch of business requiring similar qualifications, may open a communication with a person willing to be employed a few years (for a generous compensation) by writing (letters to be post paid) to Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.

☞ *Printers to the Southward would possibly oblige some of their friends, by inserting the foregoing a few times in their papers.*

February 8. d1w

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

JAMAICA, *ss.*

An Act for giving validity in this Island to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and also to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, since the separation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have arisen to many of his Majesty's subjects occasionally residing in those States, for want of a legal provision respecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the said States, and intended to operate in this island: For remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That, from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls residing in any of those States, or before the Chief Justice of any of the said States, or before the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said United States, and certified under the seal of any of the said States, or the seal of the said United States, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided always, That in all cases wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, she shall be examined separate and apart from her husband, by the Judge who attests the probate, and the said examination shall be certified in like manner as is practised in Great-Britain or in this Island.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the probate of any last will and testament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the said States, and exemplified under the seal of the State where such probate shall have been taken, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such probate had been taken before the ordinary of this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of November, 1793.

WILLIAM BLAKE, *Speaker.*

Passed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.

G. ATKINSON, *Cl. Council.*

I consent, this 6th December, 1793.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, *Sec.*

*** The American Printers are requested to publish this act in their several newspapers.

☞ *Terms of Subscription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons who reside at a distance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

Advertisements of one square, or less, inserted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—those of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subscriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the Indian Queen*

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